









## Intimation.

Powell's  
Alexandra  
Buildings.ARE  
PRODUCERS  
OFTHE MOST  
UP-TO-DATETIME AND  
LABOUR-SAVING

DEVICES

IN

MODERN

OFFICE

FITTING

FILING

CABINETS

With nests of  
drawersSUITABLE FOR  
Every Description

of

NUMERICAL

and

ALPHABETICAL

FILING

DESKS,

CHAIRS,

TABLES,

BOOKCASES,

CUPBOARDS, &amp;c.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

WM. POWELL,  
LTD.  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1910.

MARRIAGE AS AN "EX-  
PERIMENT"ORIGINAL EVIDENCE BY MR. FLOWDEN.  
SHOULD BE DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

Mr. Flowden, the metropolitan police magistrate, was the principal witness on 14th June before the Divorce Commission, and expressed some original views.

He said his view was that marriage and divorce were really part of the same question. He thought there was a great deal of unreasonable prejudice against divorce, and this, with certain alterations in the law, might be considerably diminished.

Marriage, should be encouraged in every way, and divorce should be discouraged—not for its own sake, but for the sake of marriage. Marriage could not hope to be a working success if divorce was not in the background. If they had divorce as a protection, then marriage became a wise investment. Without divorce as a protection he looked upon marriage as a dangerous and mad gamble. Therefore he took the view that the two things were closely connected, and that divorce should really be looked upon as consolidating the marriage. The question was whether the blessings of divorce—as he looked upon them—should be extended to the poorer classes.

The Chairman: Would make divorce cheaper for the poorer classes?—The value of divorce does not depend upon whether it is cheap or not—upon whether it costs as much as a motor-car or a bicycle. Divorce is as much a social necessity as marriage.

A CHECK ON MARRIAGE.  
But I should like (continued the witness) to see some check put upon marriages as they are at present and I agree with the suggestion of Mr. Cecil Chapman that a marriage should be legal unless performed before a registrar or some civil officer, as that would make the contract more binding. The civil rite would be more simple, more impressive, and more easily understood by the people than a ceremony in a church or chapel. It is most desirable that the community should be educated in the idea that marriage is nothing but a civil contract. If marriages, instead of being celebrated in church, had to be celebrated before a registrar, the effect would be that people would see marriage in its true light.

But you would let people have a right to a religious ceremony?—Yes, certainly.

Asked whether he thought the grounds for divorce should be revised, Mr. Flowden said: I should be in favor of granting a divorce on any clear breach of contract. I regard infidelity as a breach of contract. I regard desertion as a breach of contract. I regard persistent cruelty as a breach of contract. I think bigamy is a breach of contract. I would not grant divorce for crime.

Lord Gorell asked whether that remark would apply to the habitual criminal.

SYMPATHY WITH THE CRIMINAL.  
Mr. Flowden replied that his sympathies were rather with the criminal in keeping his wife. He was not in favor of granting divorce on the ground of insanity. People who had been pronounced to be incurable lunatics had been known to recover, so that there was a certain danger.

"I think the common sense view is," continued witness, "that if both parties to the marriage contract want the contract cancelled, and can satisfy the Court that they have done their best after years of endeavour to live reasonably happy lives together, and that the contract has hopelessly broken down and life is unbearable, that the contract has failed of itself, then the parties should be allowed under stringent conditions to get a divorce."

Lord Gorell: Would you be in favour of putting both sexes on the same footing?—I should be very loth to say that any grievance which woman suggests should not be redressed, but I venture to entertain some doubt whether to grant a woman a divorce from her husband on account of incidental infidelity would really meet with the approval of women themselves. It seems to me it is a woman's question. If a woman insists that she ought to have precisely the same rights as her husband in this matter I think her wishes should be met.

SEPARATION "A SORRY SUBSTITUTE."

On the question of divorce jurisdiction, Mr. Flowden said that in London the police courts were in the closest touch with the poorest classes, and he believed had their confidence to a singular degree. Poor people often knew no law outside the police court. He recognised no inherent difficulty in trying questions of misconduct. Judicial separations he looked upon as a sorry substitute for divorce, but as being a great deal better than nothing. They were to his mind in the nature of medicine, which secured instant relief. To that extent they did good. But he would rejoice much more if, instead of giving a judicial separation to a long-suffering wife, he could give her what was her heart's desire and what she deserved—that was, divorce.

In reference to publication of reports of divorce cases, Mr. Flowden said he was against the publication of malicious details in newspapers. He looked at the subject, however, not so much from the point of view of the public as of the innocent relatives of parties to a divorce suit. It was most painful to mothers and sisters to read these details. But it was always open to the press to say that nothing it might publish was more indelicate than portions of the marriage service.

DIVORCE BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

Mr. Brinley: Do you think in a large number of cases where separation orders are applied for divorce is really a desirable remedy?—Yes. You say marriage is a civil contract, but an ordinary civil contract can be put an end to by the parties themselves?—I have already suggested what an admirable thing that would be. Then you are in favor of divorce by mutual consent?—Where the union has broken down and life has become absolutely unbearable.

Answering Judge Tisdal Atkinson, Mr. Flowden said he thought a trained lawyer should deal with matrimonial cases, and in the country districts, where there was no

stipendiary magistrate, the county court would be preferable to the police court.

Sir Lewis Dibdin: Why do you want a trained lawyer? Why should not people put an end to marriage much as they enter into a deed of separation?—That is an ideal state of things you are sketching. Is it practicable? But is it impracticable?—If it could be done I see no objection to it.

AN "INSURANCE POLICY."

Replying to a question by Sir William Anson, witness said: There is no marriage, however carefully arranged, which is not an experiment. You cannot prevent it being that. Therefore I look upon divorce as simply a policy of insurance providing an opportunity of release to married couples who, through no fault of their own, without any moral blame whatever, have come in contact with unforeseen difficulties and calamities which have made their life intolerable.

In reply to questions by Lady Frances Balfour, Mr. Flowden said, I think the average wife does view with a certain indulgence—not the least, of course, with approval, but with a certain indulgence—the discovery that her husband has been guilty of casual infidelity.

The same discovery made by a husband would be a terrible discovery. He could no longer have any confidence in his wife at all. A man's reputation in this matter does not stand so high. When a woman goes wrong, it is a shipwreck of the whole establishment.

Lady Frances Balfour: A man's infidelity, of course, brings more shipwreck, because a woman's whole life is her home. You say the average wife is more forgiving, but that does not prevent the average wife thinking probably that if the law is altered it should be altered in the direction of equality, as it is in the superior part of the country. North—Certainly I should be ready, personally, to see redressed any grievance women feel.

The Archbishop of York: You say marriage is a contract, and you also say it is an experience. Would you combine the two and say, in your judgment, marriage is a contract to make an experiment?—It comes to that.

Therefore, if the experiment were to fail the contract ought to cease?—Yes.

Then why when two people have come to the conclusion that their life is intolerable, should they be compelled to drag into a public court details from their neighbors about their squabbles and misfortunes?—They can't have release for nothing.

Do you wish us to regard it as a simple of your carefully thought-out view; that the moral effect of the marriage service is comparable to the effect of nautical details in newspapers?—I did not say that. I said the Press might say, "Before you ask us to take the mole out of our eyes, take the beam out of your own." I don't say the marriage service is as indelicate as certain details in divorce cases in the newspapers; but I say if one requires revising so does the other.

## Intimations.

NEW SHOP  
JUST OPENED!!DO NOT MISS LOOKING AT  
OUR WONDERFUL SELEC-  
TIONS OFRARE JEWELS,  
&c., &c., &c.MOHIDEEN &  
CO.Dealers in  
CEYLON PRECIOUS  
STONES, &c.,  
38 & 40, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1910.

## Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY  
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be  
held at the Office of the Company, Hotel  
Macao, on TUESDAY, the 9th August, at  
12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a  
Report of the Directors, together with a State-  
ment of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and  
electing Directors and Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED on the 26th July to 9th  
August, both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Dollars 1.50  
per Share for the six months ending 30th  
June, 1910, will be payable on FRIDAY, 29th  
July, on which date Dividend Warrants may  
be obtained on application at the Co.'s Office.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, 20th,  
to FRIDAY, 29th July (both days inclusive),  
during which period no transfer of Shares can  
be registered.By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary, the Hongkong Land Invest-  
ment and Agency Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents for The West Point  
Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per  
Share for the six months ending 30th  
June, 1910, will be payable on FRIDAY, 29th  
July, on which date Dividend Warrants may  
be obtained on application at the Company's  
Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th,  
to FRIDAY, 29th July (both days inclusive),  
during which period no transfer of Shares can  
be registered.By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

## Intimations.

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT &  
EXPORT COMPANY, General Build-  
ings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to  
receive Consignments of Local Produce on  
best terms.THE  
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND  
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Lends on Mortgage of House Property, &  
Goods received on Storage.  
Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.  
(Rates and Particulars on application).THE OFFICE OF  
TRUSTEES, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,  
ATTORNEYS, &c.,  
Undertaken and Executed.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1908.

## CHEONG HING

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CURIOS, PORCELAIN, JADESTONE

AND

SILK EMBROIDERIES.

Inspection Solicited.

BUSINESS COMMENCES,

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

No. 77, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET  
PRICES.

Corrected 14th July, 1910, 100 cts. per 5 Mds.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Shoulder &amp; prime cut—Mellong Pa. 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yek 22

" Roast—Shin 23

" Breast—Ngau Lam 25

" Soup, Tong Yek 20

" Steak—Ngau Yek Pa 23

" Shin—Ngau Lau 25

" Sausages—Ngau Yek Cheung 26

Bullock's Brisket—Know 9

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 10

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 60

" Head—Ngau Tan 85

" Heart—Ngau Sam 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Feet—Ngau Keok 8

" Kidneys—Ngau Yek 9

" Tail—Ngau Mel 12

" Liver—Ngau Oo 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 12

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai 12

Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwa 12

" Leg—Young Fat 22

" Shoulder—Young Fat 20

Pigs' Chittling—Chai Cheung 24

" Brisket—Chai Keok 24

" Feet—Chai Keok 12

" Fry—Chai Cheung 12

" Head—Chai Tan 15

" Heart—Chai Sum 11

" Kidneys—Chai Yek 12

" Liver—Chai Kon 20

Pork, Chop—Chai Fat Kwa 18

" Corned—Ham Chai Yek 22

" Leg—Chai Fat 24

" Fat or Lard—Chai Yek 18

Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Fat 12

" Keok 12

" Heart—Young Fat 12

" Kidneys—Young Fat 12

" Liver—Young Fat 12

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chai Chai 12

Suet—Beef—Sung Ngau Yek 12

Mutton—Sung Young Fat 12

Veal—Ngau Chai Yek 12

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yek Tong 12

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 12

" Onions, Large, Small—Shin Kai 12

" Ducks—Ap 12

" Doves—Fan Kai 12

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan 12

" Fowls, Canton—Kai 12

" Hens—Hoi Nam Kai 12

" Geese—Ngo 12

" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Shung Hoi Ye 12

" Goose, Wild Shanghai—Shung Hoi Ye 12

" Goose, Wild Shanghai—Shung Hoi Ye 12

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## FISH.

Shark—Sa Yu 12  
Sharks—Fo Yu 12  
Shrimps—Ha 12  
Snapper—Lap Yu 12  
Sole—Tat Sa Yu 12  
Tench—Wan Yu 12  
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu 12  
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu 12  
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai 12

## FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yek 12  
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 12  
" (Chico)—Tin Chai Ping 12  
" (Small)—Hoi Tong 12  
" (Small)—Hoi Tong 12  
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sung Shung 12  
" (bitter), Macao—San Hing Chai 12  
Cherries, Chinese—Fong Lai 12  
Gambos—Yung Tin 12  
Grapes—Tin Tai Tin 12  
Lemons, China—Ning Moong 12  
" (Small)—Kam San Ping 12  
Lichens, Small—Kai Chai 12  
" (Small)—Kai Chai 12  
Limes, (Sung)—Sai Kung Ping 12  
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong 12  
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong 12  
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai per doz 12  
Oranges, Tin Chai 12  
" (Small)—Tin Chai 12  
" (Mandarin)—Tin Chai 12  
Olives—Pak Lam 12  
Passion Fruit 12  
Pears, (American)—Kam San Ping 12  
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 12  
Peanuts, Fa Sang 12  
Peanuts, Large, Hung Chai 12  
Pineapples, 1st quality—Shung Poon 12  
" (2nd quality)—Shung Poon 12  
" (3rd quality)—Shung Poon 12  
Pineapples, 2nd quality—Shung Poon 12  
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" (29th quality)—Shung Poon 12  
Pineapples, 29th quality—Shung Poon 12  
" (30th quality)—Shung Poon 12  
Pineapples, 30th quality—Shung Poon 12  
" (31st quality)—Shung Poon 12  
P



## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S  
E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH  
WHISKYA Blend of the Finest Pure Malt  
Whiskies distilled in ScotlandGENUINE AGE  
ANDFINE MELLOW  
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter &amp; Co.'s

BULL DOG  
BRANDGUINNESS' STOUT  
in PINTS and SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1910.

## THE RETORT INSULTANT.

The Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces has sent a telegram to Peking defending his attitude of benevolent philanthropy towards the monopoly granted to a financial clique styled the Kwong Wing Yuan, which, after consulting for a time the sympathies of a British Consul-General, has incurred at last an expression of his displeasure dictated by His Majesty's representative in Peking. The Viceroy's defence is a denial. He says that no tax is being levied on raw opium. He declares that raw opium remains as before, subject to no impositions other than those prescribed by Treaty. He also brings an accusation against the British Government of so grave a nature that it will have to be answered. His Excellency accuses the Government of India of a breach of faith. He asserts that instead of reducing the import of Indian opium, as agreed, by ten per cent per annum, the British have actually increased it. This is a state of affairs, and that the British Government should so break its pledged word is a matter that cries for trial and condign punishment. Fancy our Puritan Government, that sailed into power on the wings of a gust of virtuous anti-Chinese and anti-opium "revivalism," actually breaking international agreements and importing more, and not less, Indian opium than before. Surely, so liberal a Government, so Nonconformist-conscientious a Government, must have a reply to this damning accusation of encouraging the "opium traffic." Colonel Seely and Mr. Lloyd George must answer this. We British cannot permit a Government, however Radical, to continue to import such vast quantities of opium into China, solely for the benefit of a revenue which some strong men have to administer British India, to establish hospitals for the poor, make roads, bridges and canals and generally be "Father and Mother of the people." Inform us has not been in any way benefited by the alleged opium selling activity of the British Government. Can it be possible that Viceroy Yuan is mistaken? That benevolent institution, the Kwong Wing Yuan might answer this question—and several others.

## "THE GREATEST OF THESE."

At the risk of being censured for upholding a good cause, of being accused at for raising an untimely voice to rally the true friends of humanity on behalf of the voiceless, and even on behalf of the utterly lost, the disinherited of God and man, the deranged in mind, at the risk of being accused of the deadliest of all sins, "crankiness on one subject," we cannot and we will not refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the fact that the Canton Authorities have made a fine parade of virtue in setting aside a piece of land which they do not want, on a site no longer very useful, for the purpose of erecting an asylum for the insane in that "city of dreadful night." Most people who go from here to Canton on business have no time to look around them. The little they see, and the much that is felt by the over-tired nerves of their nostrils, prevent them from feeling any eagerness to explore, or even to look at attentively, the miseries of the Chinese streets, and still less the horrors of the slums. Those who go there for pleasure are too occupied in being cheated in the curio shops or in getting over-tired and learning nothing at all in a hurried glimpse of such marvels as the "City of the Dead" or the Execution Ground, or an ancient Water Clock, to think of noticing the only really interesting part of Canton. What is that? It was a woman, one of those wonderful old ladies who often put us men to shame by their almost weird insight (some people call it originality) who said that the most absorbingly interesting part of Canton was the people. Any one with the eyes to see and the time to use them, must see in Canton many sad-denising sights which are visible in London, and many which are not. Among the latter is that most terrible and harrowing of all sorrows, a fellow human being, a brother man, bereft of reason. Many charitable and enlightened Chinese are now endeavoring to wipe out the black disgrace of allowing pauper-lunatics to subsist on casual alms, or perish like parish dogs on the rubbish heaps. The Viceroy has granted a site on which a new asylum may or may not be built in the future, the far future. In the meantime there is a Refuge in Canton, conducted by quite unselfish people, and it ought not to be necessary for us to point out to those who honestly desire to prove to the Chinese that we the enlightened people of the West are in earnest in our desire to establish the Brotherhood of Man, that the best way to convince them of our sincerity is to respond to such appeals as that made by the British and American Consul-Generals in Canton last May on behalf of the John G. Kerr Refuge for the Insane in Canton.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German Mail of the 16th June has been delivered in London.

A CASE of plague was reported at No. 17, The Peak, to-day. It was that of an imported Chinaman.

ONE month's hard labour and six hours' stocks was awarded a native in the Police Court this morning for the larceny of a bundle of clothing.

MESSRS. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., have received information that, owing to the severity of the weather, the S.S. *Lightning* had to go to Chittagong on the 6th inst. and discharge part of her cargo which was damaged.

A NATIVE was committed for trial at the Magistracy this morning for the alleged alteration of a five-dollar Chartered Bank note so as to make it represent \$500. The alteration is supposed to have been effected by means of a water-colour trick.

"REVOLUTION," a new newspaper, has commenced publication in Cebu, under the direction of "Juan Gorrilla." It is issued every Tuesday and Friday. It is bilingual, Spanish and Visayan. The headquarters of the new paper will be in the office of Filemon Sotto, delegate to the Assembly for Cebu.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Hazeland, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, Mr. Otto Kong Sing made an application for the ejectment of a certain tenant. In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Kong Sing stated that the man had paid his rent regularly but his client wished to get rid of him in order to make way for another party who had signified his desire to pay more.

WE are informed by Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., agents of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, that this Company has ceased to do service on the India-China Run and that from the first inst. a newly started Italian Company was entrusted with this line under the style: *Societa Anonima Nazionale Per Servizi Marittimi*. The steamers *Jackia* and *Copri* will continue plying between Hongkong and Bombay with the usual ports of call under the new firm as before and the itinerary will undergo no modification.

## Hongkong Flour Mills.

## SOLD TO JAPANESE.

## KORE FIRM THE PURCHASER.

The youngest and, unfortunately, the most ill-starred of Hongkong industries which with others had gained a congenial footing on the mainland, is shortly to pass out of the Colony and for many a day it is not to be supposed that Hongkong capitalists will attempt to revive an industry doomed to such dismal failure almost at its inception. It must be admitted that when the scheme for the erection of a flour mill in Hongkong was first mooted, its prospects appeared so bright and promising that private capital was at once forthcoming and the station of the whole concern underwritten even without any invitation for public subscription to its share capital.

The mills, the largest and finest of its kind in China, together with land and building, was erected at a cost of approximately a million dollars in one of the very finest sites on the mainland. The inauguration of the operations was attended by great éclat. The technicalities of flour-milling had been successfully overcome by expert millers and soon the products of Junk Bay Mills became familiarly known on the coast of China. But pursued by an evil Fate, the very first months of the nascent industry were beset by misfortune and the disastrous slump in the American wheat market rather over two years ago sounded the death-knell of Hongkong's latest industrial enterprise.

The failure of the Hongkong Milling Co., Ltd., brought in its train the inevitable liquidation of the Company, and ever since its winding up has been in progress the plant, machinery and property have been advertised for sale. At one time delegates from Pacific Coast millers visited Hongkong and were interested in an expert inspection of the Mills, but beyond looking over the property there was "nothing doing" by way of a purchase. With an ever keen eye to opportunities our Japanese friends did not despite the worth of the big plant at Junk Bay and in opening negotiations for its purchase they had the benefit of a gentleman—a compatriot—who knows the exact worth and capabilities of the fine plant they have since acquired. It will be recalled that the assistant manager of the Hongkong Milling Co., Ltd., was a Japanese versed in the working of flour mills and his services were retained in Hongkong in the interest of the negotiators for the valuable sets of machinery and grinding mills, including the Diesel engines.

A member of the staff of the Hongkong Telegraph has the pleasure of obtaining official confirmation this afternoon of the conclusion of the negotiations for the sale and purchase. In his course of conversation with Mr. Ryohei Yoneda, the representative of the Japanese firm in Hongkong, that gentleman confirmed the correctness of the report that he had bought the plant for his principals, who are the Koba Suisaku Company of Kobe, Japan. Holding the deed of assignment in his hand Mr. Yoneda informed our representative that, he had only to-day executed the agreement with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on behalf of the vendors. Mr. Yoneda added, "We will dismantle the machinery and have the whole plant shipped to Kobe where it will be re-erected and set going."

In the course of further conversation Mr. Yoneda informed us that it will take some four months or so to effect the transfer of the plant to Kobe, where he will proceed to, after supervising the dismantling of the machinery at Junk Bay, and assume control of the Mills at Kobe. He had no doubt that the Japanese will make the concern a paying undertaking.

## A PIANO-TUNER'S CLAIM.

## AGAINST LOCAL MUSIC-STORE.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Hazeland, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the action was again mentioned in which Mr. A. Ogilvie is seeking to recover the sum of \$500 from the Robinson Piano Company, Limited, being amount of balance due for services rendered while in the defendants' employ. Mr. Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, represented the defendants.

Mr. Harris stated that the last time the case was mentioned, his Lordship had made an order for discovery, but his friend had not complied with the direction of the Court.

Mr. Harris said that no order for discovery had been made.

His Lordship—When was the order made?

Mr. Hind—I think it was on the 24th of June.

The Clerk of the Court referred to the Court's record and then informed his Lordship that no order had been made.

His Lordship—The order is not endorsed on the writ, Mr. Hind.

Mr. Hind—Then I apply for discovery now.

Mr. Harris—I can't consent to that. If my friend wants to make an application, he must give me proper notice.

Mr. Hind—It's not necessary to restate the case.

His Lordship—You seem to have some doubts yourself as to the order, Mr. Hind.

Mr. Hind—I confess I have some doubts.

The matter is to be heard in Chambers.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch of July 5 says: Jack Johnson, who defeated Jeffries in their fight at Reno, now declares that he was offered an enormous sum if he would consent to let Jeffries win, the plan being to pull off a huge crooked betting coup.

For some weeks Johnson had consented to let the white man win for a consideration of \$500,000 in addition to his share of the purse and picture. The story was believed by a great many persons and no doubt had much influence upon the betting, the odds of which were unreasonably high.

It will be interesting to know who planned the deal that Johnson rejected and to what extent, if any, Jeffries was concerned. Jeffries has always been regarded as a quiet sport.

## THE CHARGE AGAINST GRANT.

## FURTHER EVIDENCE.

BEFORE Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this afternoon, John Grant was again brought up on a charge of obtaining the sum of \$10 by means of a false cheque. Detective-Sergeant Appleton prosecuted and Mr. J. H. Gardner defended.

George Albert Woodcock, Acting Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, spoke to having produced a cheque as an exhibit in a Summary Court action. He did not know the result of the action. He merely produced the document.

H. E. Davidson, solicitor of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, stated that he produced a cheque for \$61.65 which was received by his firm. He received the cheque personally on the 11th of March from the defendant. In settlement of the amount of a certain action. The amount was due by the defendant to one of his clients. Defendant asked if they would accept a post-dated cheque for the amount of the claim and he received instructions from his client to postpone the action until the 31st of March. The cheque was presented for payment by his client but payment was refused.

M. A. Van, a clerk at the Astor House Hotel, stated that he recognized the cheque produced by Mr. Woodcock. It was sent under cover of a letter (produced) to the proprietor of the Astor House Hotel and was received on the 4th of March last. It was in payment of a writ taken out on the 21st of February. The cheque was post-dated to the 31st of March, for which no arrangement was made. On the morning of the 31st he paid the cheque into the Bank but it was dishonoured. It was then paid into the Banque de l'Indo China and was returned the same day with a slip attached having the words "No funds."

The cheque was subsequently produced in the course of an action in the Summary Court. Previous to that, the defendant had paid \$350, the cheque being the balance due from January to May, 1909. The \$350 was paid on the 10th of May last year prior to his leaving the hotel and the cheque was for the balance outstanding this year. Mr. Gamson subsequently obtained judgment under that cheque. No execution had been issued on the judgment.

A. Kahn, Manager of the firm of Messrs. Ullmann and Company, jewellers, of Queen's Road Central, produced a cheque for \$500 which was received by the firm from the defendant. It was handed over in his presence to Mr. Bernheim. The cheque was made out for purchases made the same day and was a cash transaction. The cheque was presented and returned at once, as it was a crossed cheque. It was exchanged for the cheque produced, which was dishonoured.

The case was adjourned till Wednesday.

## HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

## DIRECTORS' GENEROSITY.

WE are requested to state that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has received the sum of \$500 from the directors of the Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie for distribution in local charities. His Excellency has forwarded one-half of this sum to the Diocesan Girls' School and the other half to the Benevolent Society. We feel sure that residents in the Colony will greatly appreciate the generosity of the directors of the Circus.

Last night there was a large attendance at the Circus, the draw of the evening being the wrestling contest between Karl Kramer and a German sailor. Kramer succeeded in "flooring" his opponent in four minutes.

The event to-night will be the boxing match between Taff O'Keefe and Ginder Kingland. The Circus proceeds to Shanghai on Monday. To-morrow is the last evening this talented combination is "showing" in Hongkong.

## JAPANESE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

## GOOD PROSPECTS THIS YEAR.

THE *Onaka Maruichi* notes that at first it was generally believed that the crude sugar supplied by the sugar mills in Formosa would not contain more than 93 per cent. of pure sugar. This belief has been contradicted. With the exception of the lowest quality, containing 91 or 92 per cent, which is supplied in very small quantities, the bulk of the produce contains 96 to 98 per cent, and is not much inferior to Java sugar packed in burlap. The quality produced by the Medit. Toyo and Taiwan sugar mills is best and when the method of production at these mills is somewhat improved a quality better than Java sugar will be produced.

Since the amendment of the Sugar Tax Law, sugar in Japan has been supplied from Formosa, and at the same time the price of sugar has gradually advanced. The sugar season opened last month, and all the refining mills are full of orders. Accordingly the mills have increased the conference rate of output. The production agreed upon this month by each mill is as follows:—Dai Nippon Sugar Company, 200,000 bags (45,000 bags for export); Yokohama Sugar Company, 60,000 bags (4,000 bags for export); Kobe Sugar Company, 50,000 bags (4,000 bags for export); making a total of 280,000 bags, of which 14,000 bags are for export. It is expected that owing to competition in shipping sugar to China, the above quantity for export will prove insufficient, and that quantities for the home market will be used for export. The sugar market in Japan has very good prospects this year.

THE *Onaka Maruichi* notes that the demand in Japan for black and brown sugar, the latter technically known as *bumshu-ko*, is steadily increasing. The annual consumption of this quality now amounts to about 200,000,000 lbs., of which about 120,000,000 lbs. is supplied from Formosa, and about 80,000,000 lbs. from the Moluccas and other parts of Japan and by import. The increasing demand for brown sugar, says the journal, will necessitate a further increase in the supply to Japan, especially if the import of sugar from abroad is to be checked. A scheme is now on foot among capitalists in Osaka to start a sugar mill in the Moluccas for the production of *bumshu-ko* with a view to increasing the sugar industry in the islands, where the production of sugar has been a flourishing industry from olden times. At present, the industry is still carried on in the islands in a very primitive style.

## THE COLOWAN AFFAIR.

## POSITION UNCHANGED.

Private despatches received from Macao to-day add nothing fresh to the complete reports we have been publishing of the unfortunate disturbance at Colowan. The reports must be sincerely welcomed if only on humanitarian grounds, so that any further loss of lives, whether on the part of the rioters of the island or on that of the Portuguese troops, might be avoided. The European commanding officer at Colowan has granted a truce to the Chinese villagers until this afternoon and it is earnestly to be hoped that better counsel will prevail and the threatened re-opening of hostilities averted. Our latest report to-day speaks of concerted action on the part of both the *Patris* and *Macao* falling in and giving up arms by the Chinese. It is dreadful to contemplate the further terrible destruction which will be inflicted by the heavier artillery of the gunboat *Patris* compared with the guns of the *Macao*. In truth, Colowan, though a large enough island, is inhabited by a population who live only from hand to mouth, not to speak, of course, of the robber bands who have established their fair on little frequented parts of the island. The inhabitants' losses by reason of the two days' cannibalizing, may well, be irreparable, but the hope is entertained that, in the interest of the administration itself, all that is reasonably possible to be done, will not be neglected by the Government to rehabilitate the fortunes of the innocent ones who have had to suffer by the sins of others. In the meantime the position in Colowan remains unchanged.

## HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

## MEDICAL REPORTS REVIEWED.

The medical and sanitary reports for the year 1909 were laid before the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon. The covering report of Mr. E. D. O. Wolff, Head of the Sanitary Department, reads:—

1. Mr. R. O. Hutchison acted as Head of the Sanitary Department until June 30th, when I was appointed to act as Head of the Sanitary Department. This appointment was confirmed on October 10th, 1909.

Dr. W. W. Pearce continued to act as Medical Officer of Health until Dr. Francis Clark's return on March 4th. Dr. Pearce thereupon relieved Dr. Macfarlane as Assistant Medical Officer of Health in Kowloon, the latter going home on leave.

Owing to the death of Dr. W. Hunter it was decided to appoint Dr. Macfarlane to succeed him as Government Bacteriologist. He will therefore not return to this Department. The Government, acting on the advice of the Board, decided not to replace Dr. Macfarlane, the former Second Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and at the same time the number of Sanitary Inspectors was reduced from 28 to 24, as it was considered that the work of the special Plague Staff might now be undertaken by the District Inspectors in addition to their other duties.

The year has been singularly free from epidemic disease except that the number of cases of enteric fever was above the average. Further details on this subject appear in the joint report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.

3. The incidence of malaria in the Colony shows a reduction as compared with recent years. During the year various works have been carried out in rural districts and especially in the village of Shau Ki Wan with a view to reducing the number of breeding places for the mosquito; while the by-laws dealing with the prevention of mosquito breeding have been amended by the Board, so as to make it possible to deal more effectively with their breeding places.

4. The Public Health law was amended during the year so as to give fuller powers for dealing with cemeteries especially in reference to the disinterment of unclaimed bodies after a lapse of years. Certain duties in regard to the registration of births and deaths, the control of vaccinations, and the letting of market stalls were transferred from the Registrar General to the Head of the Sanitary Department. The by-laws dealing with cemeteries, depots for animals, markets and slaughter-houses were amended by the Board; and a new handbook of the Public Health laws, regulations and by-laws was compiled.

5. The total number of permits issued to remove bodies out of the Colony in 1909 was 59. The total number of bodies exhumed under exhumation permits issued by this Department was 129. Of these 108 were removed from the Colony and 21 re-buried within the Colony.

6. The report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon deals in full with markets, slaughter-houses and cattle depots, also with cattle disease. It shows an increase in the revenue from slaughter-houses of \$5,556.00 and of \$5,608.00 from the markets. The number of animals slaughtered is roughly the same as in 1908.

7. The total revenue collected during the year including that derived from undertakers' licences, and market stalls collected by the Registrar General during the first six months of the year amounted in all to \$103,970.76. The estimated revenue for the year amounted in all to \$120,750.00. The total expenditure during the year was \$32,856.64 compared with \$27,750.14 in 1908. The estimated expenditure in 1900 was \$46,882.00.

\* The sum of \$166 of this amount although collected during 1909 was not paid into the Treasury until the early days in 1910 and these figures do not therefore correspond with the Treasury returns of revenue, but show the exact particulars of the fees collected.

## SAPONG RUBBER ESTATE.

## FIRST TAPPING COMMENCED.

Mr. F. E. Laps, manager of Spong, returned to Sandakan from his tour on the 3rd June.

Heavy rains and high floods are the order of the day. The former is very propitious in regard to the planting of the tobacco crop on Spong Estate, where delay had been occasioned by the drought.

The first tapping of the rubber trees on Spong Estate took place on the 10th June. The operation was very successful, and the latex flowed freely and well. The ceremony, which marks an epoch in the development of the interior, was accompanied by adequate celebrations. The rubber factory is completed except for a few fittings which are now in course of construction and the output of rubber will be an accomplished fact within a day or two.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The report of Dr. J. W. Hartley, medical officer, Kowloon-Canton Railway, for last year is as follows:—

Mr. Naidu has been stationed at North Face Camp, Beacon Hill Tunnel, throughout the year.

Dr. Chan Tsun Kuu was Assistant Medical Officer at Tai Pokan until the 5th April, when he was transferred to the Bacteriological Institute in Hongkong and his place was taken by Mr. Lam Yun Hae who remained until the end of June when the post was abolished.

Mr. Kelly has superintended the sanitary work in the Camps along the line.

At each of the three dispensaries, Kowloon Chai, Shatin, and Tai Pokan, a Chinese dresser has been on duty, day and night, and from each dispensary an Indian Foreman has made a daily round of coolie quarters on his section, laying out, quinine, etc., to those in need and bringing in or reporting cases requiring medical attendance.

Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness.

Coolie lines and all drains were regularly cleaned with disinfectant fluids throughout the year.

Camps are all supplied with sanitary dust bins and refuse has been burnt daily.

Pools of water which afforded harbour for mosquitoes and which for one reason or another could not be drained, have been regularly treated with kerosene oil.

The general health of the Railway employees has shown a steady improvement; there was a decrease in the number of entries from malarial fever and dysentery in spite of the fact that a much greater proportion of the sick men came forward for Western treatment than formerly.

There was an increase under the heading of "feverish" but the cases were for the most part slight—very few being serious enough to necessitate hospital treatment.

Beri-beri still causes a fair amount of sickness and several deaths have occurred from this cause, some with remarkable rapidity.

In November four coolies died at Kowloon Chai on four successive days, three of the deaths taking place in the same room.

The coolies had apparently been in fairly good health, at any rate they had been working as usual when they suddenly developed symptoms of acute Beri-beri and died shortly afterwards. Post mortem examination confirmed the diagnosis. The building in which these deaths occurred was promptly disinfected and closed, since when there have been no more deaths from Beri-beri at Kowloon Chai.

The Camps at No. 5 Tunnel, Tai Po, have shown distinct improvement since drainage and other prophylactic measures, which were made possible by the appointment of an extra Assistant Medical Officer at the end of last year, could be carried out with some degree of thoroughness.

Until the headings of Beacon Hill Tunnel, allowing a free current of air through, there was considerable trouble caused by the irritating vapours given off from the gelatins used for blasting purposes. The vapours given off from a well and thoroughly detonated charge do not appear to do much damage but if for any reason part of the gelatin is lighted and burns slowly before detonation takes place, the fumes given off from the slowly burning part of the charge are exceedingly dangerous causing stupefaction very quickly and death is liable to result owing to fixed chemical compounds being formed in the blood, thus destroying its oxygen-carrying property.

On June 10th, a gang of coolies had to come through dense fumes on their way out of the Tunnel at Shatin. They all complained of feeling sick and dizzy and three of them died very shortly afterwards. The rest had completely recovered by the following morning.

The total number of cases seen at the three dispensaries was 2,995 against 2,661 in 1908 and 3,667 in 1907.

## THE CHINESE ARMY.

## VIEWS OF A RUSSIAN OFFICER.

Colonel Hedke, a Russian officer who is said to be well acquainted with Chinese military affairs through personal observation, and who was on the chief Russian staff during the Russo-Japanese War, is quoted by the *Noraya Zhina* for the following remarks on the Chinese army:—

"At the present time China may be regarded as being strongly armed to an adequate degree. In a few years time a further conflict between Russia and Japan in Manchuria will be an impossible contingency, as China would interfere in its initial stages. Russia should therefore exert her efforts towards the development of her East Asiatic interests at the same time seeing that no one threatens her in the West and that she herself in her turn does not threaten anyone. The military strength of China is the strongest influence in the political and military interests of Russia—which is very important to be kept in view. This condition of things will continue as long as the Manchurian dynasty remains in power. For its defence the Guards and another division, stationed in Peking, are formed almost exclusively of Manchus. Nevertheless it must be admitted that the majority of the new Chinese national troops are not all that could be desired for the support of the dynasty. In South China, especially, a current of animosity towards the Manchus is observable. During the past eighteen months or more, there has been occasional whole districts have mutinied. As any rise in the Chinese army has now become one of the most important factors in Far Eastern politics."



## MALARIA IN HONGKONG.

## PREVENTATIVE MEASURES ADOPTED.

Under the heading the "malaria fever" in the medical reports for 1909 just published, the following reference is made to the incidence of that disease in Hongkong last year—

The total number of deaths from Malaria Fever during the year was 422 (as compared with 499 in 1908 and 579 in 1907), of which 5 only were Non-Chinese, 3 being from the civil population, and 2 from the Troops. Of these 417 Chinese deaths, 133 occurred in the city of Victoria (41 in 1908), while there were 120 deaths in Kowloon (141 in 1908), 105 in the villages of Hongkong (173 in 1908) and 9 in the Harbour (9 in 1908). Some of the deaths however which occurred in the City were cases brought over from Kowloon or from the Harbour for treatment in the various City Hospitals. Of the deaths which occurred in the villages 85 were at Shaukwai (50 from the land population and 35 from the boat population) as compared with 57 in 1908, 76 at Aberdeen (16 from the land population and 60 from the boat population) as compared with 106 in 1908, and 4 at Stanley.

Anti-malarial measures were first inaugurated in this Colony in 1899 and during the past year considerable attention has been paid to this work—special visits have been made by the Inspectors in search of breeding places for mosquitoes, dense tangles of brushwood in the neighbourhood of houses have been cut down, the drained nullahs have been regularly swept to prevent the formation of waterweed and algae, and standing water has in places been treated with kerosene at regular weekly intervals, while such cases of Malaria as have come to the knowledge of the Sanitary Department have been investigated and steps taken to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes in the neighbourhood of such cases. Certain basements and coolie quarters were also fumigated with sulphur during the late autumn to kill off any mosquitoes that might be hibernating in the dark corners of these retreats. The amounts spent on nullah training for the years 1908 and 1909 were respectively \$9,998 and \$7,737.

## RUBBER.

Messrs. Barlow & Co.'s fortnightly report dated Singapore, June 18, says—

The market has been more active than was the case for some time past, and a fair business has been done. At the close, quotations are fairly steady, the current price for good sheet being about \$4.00 per picul.

Sales:—Para—Sheet fine, 110 lb. at \$10.00 per picul—\$4.44 per lb. sold at auction London. Sheet good average, 5.6 lb. at \$4.00 per picul—\$4.21 per lb. sold at auction London. Scrap fair loose, 2,300 lb. at \$3.25 per picul—\$4.10 per lb. sold at auction London. Total 8,010 lb. Our London wired advice of the 14th instant quote as follows:—Fine sheet 81.9d. to 95.3d. per lb. Fine pale Crepe 88.8d. to 91.2d. per lb. Brown and dark Crepe 78.8d. per lb.

Our London advice of the 27th ultimo report as follows:—The auction which took place on Tuesday showed greater irregularities in price than has been the case for a long time, and a large quantity had to be withdrawn in the hopes of getting better results privately, so that quotations were almost too irregular to telegraph them to you. The highest price in the sale was made for a small parcel of very pale Crepe from "Damian", which brought 108.5d. per lb.; Latex block 91.1d. A single case of smoked Sheet brought 108. but the highest price in the auction was made by twenty-one cases, marked K in a diamond, which sold at 91.1d. Highland sheet was withdrawn but sold after the sale at 91.1d. per lb. Fine hard Para opened very quietly at declining prices, spot touching 95.10d. per lb. At the close there is some improvement and prices are higher, but lower than the highest reached.

Spot reached 95.10d. closes 108.1d. July/Aug. 108.3d. to 108.5d. The receipts in Para are 1,420 tons, but it is understood 1,000 tons have been held back in Malacca.

Exports Para Rubber from January to June 1910.

	From Singapore
To United Kingdom.....	1,226,160
" The Continent.....	20,535
" Japan.....	13,430
" Australia.....	93,515
" Ceylon.....	37,255
" U. S. A.....	37,255
Total.....	1,390,877

	From Penang (to May 31)
To United Kingdom.....	817,067
" The Continent.....	2,083
" Japan.....	13,430
" Australia.....	93,515
" Ceylon.....	37,255
" U. S. A.....	37,255
Total.....	877,971

	From Port Swettenham (to May 27)
To United Kingdom.....	2,377,656
" The Continent.....	472,033
" Japan.....	5,993
" Australia.....	230,062
" Ceylon.....	230,062
" U. S. A.....	230,062
Total.....	3,135,944

	For the same period, 1909
To United Kingdom.....	1,677,711
" The Continent.....	20,535
" Japan.....	13,430
" Australia.....	93,515
" Ceylon.....	37,255
" U. S. A.....	37,255
Total.....	1,879,701

## HONGKONG'S SANITARY CONDITION.

## A CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT.

The following paragraphs appear in the joint report of Doctors Atkinson and Clark for last year—

Owing to the general improvement in the sanitary condition of the Colony and to the simplification of the methods of dealing with plague cases and plague-infected houses since publication of the final report of the Indian Plague Commission in 1908, it has been found possible to reduce the number of sanitary inspectors by the abolition of the five special plague inspectors; whose duties are now performed by the district inspectors.

In connection with anti-plague measures to render as far as possible houses rat-proof, 390 ground surfaces in houses have been repaired and 1,048 buildings have had rat-traps filled up with cement. In addition 20 basements illegally inhabited have been vacated, while permits for the use of 19 basements and for 40 basement kitchens have been issued.

An open space in the rear has been provided to one existing house while exemption from the provision of a yard has been granted in the case of 568 houses and modification in the case of 420 houses erected previous to 1899. Obstructions have been removed from backyards, under notice, in 274 houses. Nuisance notices to the number of 1,951 have been issued during the year.

In addition to the above improvements carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Department various other permanent improvements have been effected by the Public Works Department. These include the training of nullahs to the extent of 791 feet, and the building of public latrines in the village of Wong Nei Cheong, in Kennedy Road and in Chuk Hing Land in the City, and at Tai Kok Tsui (Kowloon).

A considerable improvement is always taking place in the matter of scavenging lanes but the full effect of the Ordinance in this respect will not be noticeable for a considerable number of years. Nevertheless the total area of lanes obtained for scavenging purposes during the year has been 11,450 sq. ft., the length being 17,516 ft. while a further area of 7,995 sq. ft. was reserved for the construction of a new roadway.

During the year one well, the water of which was unsatisfactory, was closed.

## THE EXTENSION OF TRADE WITH CHINA.

## A PLEA FOR "DIRECT TRADE."

The party of Japanese business-men has just returned, after spending two months on a tour of inspection through China. Several Japanese journals are publishing interviews with the tourists and are writing about the principal results of their mission. Dealing with this subject the *Matsui Times*, translated by the *Japan Chronicle*, remarks that as the mission was composed of first-class business-men of undoubted ability and keen penetration, there can be little question that the trip has greatly benefited them, and that it will have the result of encouraging the trade between Japan and China directly or indirectly. The development of trade with China is what is aimed at by all countries, and Japan is one of the most enthusiastic. For example, the East Asia Industrial Syndicate, inaugurated last year, in which many of the business-men of the mission are interested, has been promoted with the avowed object of extending the market of Japanese goods in China, while a Commission, recently appointed, with a view to investigating the productive resources of the country, is required, among other things, to report on the best method of encouraging (foreign) trade. The results of its observations of Japanese business-men in China will no doubt be placed at the disposal of the Commission, as well as the general public.

One of the Japanese has stated, in an interview, continues the *Tokyo Journal*, that the present commercial position of Japan in China had mainly been the result of what might be termed "direct trade." The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which extensively carries on business in China, had, for instance, won its present position by the same method. Despite the fact that European and American firms in China transact business through the medium of contractors, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has the system long ago, and by training a staff of young men who thoroughly understand Chinese ways and customs and are well versed in their language, commenced direct trade. The result has been most satisfactory. Salesmen are sent to the interior, and Japanese goods are finding a market in remote places where European articles are unable to penetrate. This must be considered as one of the results of direct trade, and Japan's trade in China is based on this foundation. It is advisable that Japanese merchants and manufacturers should follow this example and endeavour to secure the extension of the sale of Japanese goods in the Middle Kingdom. They must not forget the fact that they have to contend with formidable and enterprising rivals in China, and when it is considered by whom and with whose money most of the railways over which the Japanese business-men travelled have been built, the difficult nature of Japanese enterprise in China may be realised.

## Events Coming.

Friday, 15th July.	Circus, Causeway Bay, 9.30 p.m.
Saturday, 16th July.	Circus, Causeway Bay, 4 p.m.
Circus, Causeway Bay, 9.30 p.m.	
Thursday, 21st July.	Legislative Council meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 3rd August.	Meeting, Licensing Board, 2.15 p.m.
Tuesday, 9th August.	Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co's fortnightly meeting, noon.

## THE TOYO RISEN KAISHA.

## SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

On the 4th instant the directors of the Toyo Risen Kaisha called a meeting of shareholders holding more than 100 shares in order to ascertain their opinion of the proposal to call up Y4.50 on each of the new shares.

One of the directors stated that the money to be called up on the new shares was required to defray the cost of a new steamer of the "Tenyo-maru" type, which was now being built at the Mitsui yard, and would be completed by June next. It was the desire of the board of directors to put the new steamer on the service during the second half of next year, and so reap an additional profit.

This statement was received with anything but satisfaction by the shareholders. Briefly, their objections were that the new shares had been issued in the form of preferential shares on which a dividend of 12 per cent. was guaranteed. The result of the working of the company was not satisfactory, and even a guaranteed dividend could not be paid. In these circumstances it was difficult for the shareholders to pay more money on the shares.

However, the proposal was eventually approved, the new board of directors assuring the shareholders that a readjustment of the company's affairs would be effected before long. It was decided that the amount to be paid between the 20th and 24th September next. Certain reforms will shortly be introduced in the management of the company.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## THE SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

## PERILOUSLY NEAR RUIN.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to everybody's advantage to discuss from the experience of the past the course of action in the future.

The past has many ugly features to its discredit. There is "the big operator" who advertised the town for a purpose, the so-called "inventor" who filled the newspapers with his grievances and who has now shown himself an ordinary gambler who either has not got the money with which to pay for his reckless forward purchase or employs

## ALL SORTS OF STRATEGY.

in order to wriggle out of his legal engagements. The much abused broker has shown himself to be the most glib of all, for he has been the victim of the "inventor's" promises and statements.

The net result is that brokers have had to borrow in one way or another a couple of millions in order to pay "inventor's" account. It is therefore scarcely fair to the much maligned broker to call him by such hard names as are generally bestowed upon him, for at the worst the broker has proven himself a dupe, but not a rogue.

But GOOD OFTEN COMES OUT OF EVIL, and in this instance we are quite convinced that a great deal of good will result from all the misery connected with the June Settlement. In the first instance, we feel certain that a much needed reform of the Stock Exchange will be the immediate outcome of the process that for long was known to threaten the June Settlement. If the Stock Exchange should be so careless as not to move in the matter themselves, the banks will undoubtedly compel the Exchange to adopt better methods.

Although things looked pretty bad on the 28th June last they would have been infinitely more gloomy if the Nielsen *versus* Hadley case had not been brought to

## A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE.

in favour of the plaintiff a few days before the settlement of the June account. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that no settlement would have been possible had it not been for the decision given by the judge in this particular case; for the entire section of that class of "inventors" who have been airing their grievances in the *North-China Daily News* would, as long as any doubt as to their legal liabilities existed in their mind, have simply refused to carry out their contracts. As it was many of them awoke to a sense of their duty in time to help things along, and the rest, who became absolute defaulters, will have to face the music in due course.

About seventy per cent of the amount involved in the June settlement was FOR CHINESE ACCOUNT, whilst the remaining 30 per cent was for the account of foreigners. Of the Chinese about one per cent defaulted, whilst the foreigners defaulted to the extent of about forty per cent. It is a sad commentary on the morality of the West as against the East, at least as far as share speculation is concerned. As things are now, the brokers and their Chinese clients have reason to mutually trust each other, but the case is entirely different when the Stock Exchange broker comes to deal with people of his own race. Many a foreigner who could not even "operate" on "volante" owing to lack of the wherewithal with which to

## TRY HIS LUCK.

has boldly speculated on his broker's account on the principle of "head I win, tail you lose." It is this class of foreigner who so very nearly succeeded in completely wrecking the June settlement, and the sooner he is precluded from exercising his talents on the Stock Exchange the better for that institution and the large and influential section of the respectable foreign public. It is all the more unfortunate that things should have happened thus, as living among the millions of China it is our imperative duty to set a better example to the Chinese.—*Capital and Commerce*.

THE *Toyo Nippo*, a Japanese paper published in Seoul, has been placed under the ban of suspension. This is the result of the journal having published certain matters relating to the situation in Korea, the publication of which is now prohibited.

## COMMERCIAL.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Alagars.....	6/9
Anglo-Javas.....	Tia. 15
Anglo-Malays.....	38/6
Balgowies.....	10
Batu Tiga.....	—
Berams.....	—
Bukit Kajangs (pp.).....	—
Bukit Rajaks.....	—
Carey Uniteds.....	23/6 prem.
Castlefields.....	125/-
Changkat Serdangs.....	14
Cherns.....	120
Damansaras.....	127/6
Eastern Internationals.....	33/- prem.
Fed. Selangors.....	—
Glencals.....	32/75
Glenshells.....	—
Golcondas.....	132/6
Golden Hopes.....	—
Highlands and Lowlands.....	138/6
Indragiris.....	52/7
loch Kenneths.....	—
Jegues.....	—
Kamlangers.....	—
Kanjungs.....	35/- prem.
Kuala Lumpurs.....	203/6
Lapadrons (fully paid).....	—
Lensadrons (ppd.).....	—
Labus.....	—
Ledburys.....	90/-
Llogis.....	62/9
London Asiatics.....	15/9
London Ventures.....	7/-
Meslinas.....	—
Pajams.....	51/8
Pegohs.....	34/-
Rubber Trusts.....	40/-
Saggas.....	330/-
Sandycrofts.....	53
Sapongs.....	—
Seafields.....	—
Sekongs.....	37/6 prem.
Shelfords.....	74/-
Singapore & Johore.....	81/8
Sumatras Paras.....	15/-
Sungel Chohs.....	115/-
Sungel Kapars.....	18/-
Tandjongs.....	55/- prem.
Tangkabs.....	25/- prem.
Toerangle.....	2/- prem.
Ulu Ratu.....	—
United Serdangs.....	135/-
United Singapore.....	52
United Sumatras.....	19/6
United Tangkabs.....	—
Para Rubbers.....	10 1/2 per lb.

## RUBBER MARKET.

Hongkong, 15th July.

The review of the Rubber Share Market for the week presents rather more interesting features than for some time past. Opening quiet on Monday, the market was practically lifeless for the early part of the week, then it began to fluctuate and the swing of the pendulum pointed a point or two both ways alternately. The tendency, which had made itself felt last week, for inquiries for Singapore stock, received a sudden check when approximately two million dollars (Straits) had to be provided for the under-writing of two new flotations in the South. Both these were fully subscribed for—the Pulu Balang Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd., also calling for an allotment capital of close on a million dollars. It is rumoured locally that the subscription for shares was confined mainly to circles having official cognizance of the agricultural potentialities of the Federated Malay States.

Towards the close our market showed a decidedly improving tendency, buoyed up, no doubt, by a more or less general inquiry for the best quality stocks from London.

Five Hard Para has kept steady throughout the week, and is quoted today at 97 per lb. Anglo-Malays have weakened to 28/6 at which price they have small inquiries.

Alagars after sales at 6/9 and 7/- are in demand and can be placed at the latter rate. Carey Uniteds are quiet and without business to report at 23/6 prem.

Eastern Internationals after sales locally at 33/- and 31/6 prem are now inquired for from London at 33/6 prem.

Linggis have again changed hands at 60/- ex div., closing with more inquiries and probably a higher rate could be obtained.

London Ventures during the early part of the week were quiet and neglected, and as low as 5/- had been accepted, but towards the close have improved to 6/6 at which price sales have been effected with further inquiries.

Meslinas have not fluctuated and have probable sellers at 8/-.

Ledburys come slightly easier at 90/-.

London Asiatics have sellers from London at 16/6.

Tangkabs continue quiet and unchanged at 25/- prem.

United Serdangs show no improvement on last week's quotation and are reported sold to London at 135/- and 136/-.

United Sumatras are steady at 19/-.

Sumatras Paras have been sold at 14/- and 14/6, closing with sellers from London at 15/-.

Balgowies are quiet at 10/- without business to report.

Changkat Serdangs have been sold at 15/-, closing easier.

Ayer Patus are quiet at 10/-.

Pajams come lower from Singapore at 50/- but there are buyers at the price.

Glencals have weakened and sales have been effected locally at 32/-.

Indragiris keep fairly steady at 52 1/2 without business to report.

Singapore and Johore are quiet at 81/-.

United Singapore are weak and offering at 5/- without inducing buyers.

Ayer Kallangs continue quiet and out of favour at 24/-.

Pastals are obtainable at 34/-.

Kipthons are probably to be sold at 14/-.

Alor Geylans are on offering at the unchanged rate of 31/-.

New Serdangs are in request 6 1/2 locally, but shares are scarce at this price.

Exchange.—The Banks closing T/T quotations are as follows:—

On London..... 100/-

" Singapore..... 75/-

" Shanghai..... 74/-

ELLERRE & SONS

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

WE beg to notify that the above Company ceased to exist on the 21st inst. and that the service hitherto kept up by the steamers of this line has now been taken over by the

SOCIETA ANONIMA NAZIONALE PER SERVIZI MARITIMI.

The service of the Steamers on the India-China run will be continued as heretofore and the itinerary will undergo no modification.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1910.

1489

## LAST TWO NIGHTS!

## THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS

## AND MENAGERIE.

## TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

## TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

## BOXING COMPETITION

## TAFF O'KEIFF, (Forpado Dept.)

## GUNNER KINGSLAND, R.G.A.

## HEAVYWEIGHT FINALISTS AT THE STADIUM, May 1910.

It will be remembered that these two contestants 3 Extra Rounds before the Referee could give a decision. Ultimately a draw was declared.

The above contest will be held in a safe, ring, 10 ROUNDS.

A Special Peak Tram will run after the Performance.

Don't Forget

LAST MATINEE:

SATURDAY Next, at 4 p.m.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1910.

1479

## NEW O. S. K. SIBAMER.

## LAUNCH OF THE "MEXICO-MARU."

The *Mexico-maru*, a freight and passenger steamer, was successfully launched by the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works on Sunday, the 3rd inst., although the weather conditions were such during the greater part of the day as to render a postponement probable. Mr. Nakahashi, President of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, christened the vessel and as she entered the water the vessels and launches in harbour gave the usual greeting with their syrens and the spectators cheered her progress.

The *Mexico-maru* was one of six steamers ordered by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for its new service to Tacoma. Three have been built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, and the others were ordered from Nagasaki; one of the latter, the *Panama-maru*, is already in service and the third will be launched in December and completed for sea next April. These steamers are not only a great addition to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's fleet but also mark the development of the Japanese merchant marine.

The *Mexico-maru*, when completed, will be of the following dimensions, etc:—

Length..... 409 feet

Breadth..... 51 feet

Depth..... 32.6 feet

Gross tonnage..... 6,000

Indicated horse-power..... 4,500

Speed..... 15 knots.

The engines will be triple expansion with surface condensers and the vessel will be fitted with twin-screws.

Accommodation is provided for eight first-class and 180 steerage passengers.

The keel was laid down on December 1st and the vessel will be completed for sea on October 15th.

1466

## TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF LABOUR AND JUNKS in connection with the Coaling of H.M. Ships, etc., at Hongkong for a period of 12 months from the 1st August, 1910.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICES, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon, on the 16th July, 1910.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any tenders, and of accepting any portion of a tender.

EDGAR WATTS, Naval Store Officer.

H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, 4th July, 1910.

1466

## Quo Vadis

## CIGARETTES,

## OF EXQUISITE AROMA AND SUPERB FLAVOUR.

The



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

## "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &amp;c.

(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" will depart from Hongkong at 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the latest wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Bath in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES: Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application from agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.

Via New York.

For further information, apply to Messrs. J. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agents, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

[2] Telephone No. 215, Hongkong, 15th July 1910.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"KUNGSANG"	MONDAY, 18th July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 19th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LUANGSANG"	FRIDAY, 22nd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUNGSANG"	TUESDAY, 26th July, Noon
TIENSIN	"CHONGSHING"	WEDNESDAY, 27th July, Noon
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMANG"	THURSDAY, 28th July, Noon
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 29th July, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers "Kunhsang" and "Kongsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Utsunomiya, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kanton, Hankow, Dairen, Simsbay, Tawau, Utsunomiya, Japan, and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215, Hongkong, 15th July 1910.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	17th July, Daylight.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"CHINGKIANG"	17th July, 8 A.M.
IOLOILO & ORBU	"SUNGKIANG"	18th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"KUN"	19th July, 3 P.M.
CHIEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	21st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHEN LIN"	21st July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	27th July, 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANOI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

## SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Linan, Chingnan, with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25, Hongkong, 15th July, 1910.

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## Shipping—Steamers.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at (TAOOMA) with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon.
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS &amp; FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TASMU v. SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 17th July, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. Suroga	THURSDAY, 21st July, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 21, 1910.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1910.

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## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	220,000	\$125	\$105	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000 }	\$2,028,928	£1.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/8 = 5.11	41 % { \$350 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited .....	98,985	7	6	{ \$4,000 \$500,000 }	\$30,158	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	370 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$24,181 \$202,797 \$181,000 Tls. 231,000 Tls. 235,418 Tls. 146,186 }	none	\$10 for 1908	6 % 175 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	15	15	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 207,178	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 % Tls. 115
Union Insurance Society of Canton .....	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$27,084	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6 % \$830 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$70,537	\$25 for 1908 and interim of \$3 for 1909	7 % \$200
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$550,000 \$301,168 }	\$438,406	\$5 and bonus \$3 for 1908	7 % \$113
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$46,218	\$27 for 1908	8 % \$355
<b>SHIPPING.</b>							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$57,748 \$50,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$5,777	\$4 for 1908	5 % \$7 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Nil	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1908	5 % \$29 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$20,766	Final of \$2 1/2 for account 1910	8 % \$321 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	65	65	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 11/10 = 5.15	5 % \$65 sellers
Do. Do. (Deferred) .....	60,000	65	65	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$102,094	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (comp. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 % 102/- sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	1,000,000	1	1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,159	A dividend of 7 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	4 % \$243 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,159	A bonus of 5 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	3 1/2 % \$133 sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	Dr. \$8,090	\$10 per share for 1909	5 1/2 % \$168
London Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	Dr. \$15,591	\$5 for 1907	5 % \$26 sellers
Park Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	Tls. 6,102	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.3.09	5 % Tls. 835 sales
<b>MINING.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	1	1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$4,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 % Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company .....	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	none	First year	Pa. 11
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	1	1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	none	\$1 per share 1st dividend	5 % \$71 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd. ....	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	5 % 41/-
Dock, Wharves & Godowns .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	5 % \$10
Feawick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	5 % \$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 % \$35
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$124,785	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	140/- sa. & b.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 6,361	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910	6 1/2 % Tls. 77
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7 % Tls. 120
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.12.09	8 1/2 % Tls. 101 sellers
Central Stores, Limited .....	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$4,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue, \$2.00 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	8 1/2 % \$107 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,277	for half year ending 31.12.09	7 % \$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$27,071	Interim of \$4 for account 1909	7 % \$84 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$5,472	45 cents for 1909	6 % \$84 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	none	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 % \$33 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 6,966	Final of 6 % bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6 1/2 % Tls. 109
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,958	Final of \$1.80 for account 1909	8 1/2 % \$38 buyers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 10,091	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.12.09	8 1/2 % Tls. 122 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Limited .....	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 % \$5 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	20,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 8,379	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	12 % Tls. 571
Laon-Kang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. ....	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 % Tls. 70
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 1/2 % Tls. 140
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$648	15 % per share for 1908	5 % \$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Nil	60 cents for 1909	6 % \$98 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$61,123	10 cents for year ended 28.2.06	5 1/2 % \$13 sellers
Do. Do. Special shares .....	50,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,602	80 cents for 1909	9 % \$84 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,890	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 % \$19 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$12,000	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 % \$64 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$5,037	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	10 % \$14 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	none	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 % \$10 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$7,615	Final of \$8 for 1909	6 % \$140 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$9,776	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	9 % \$104 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 126,682	2nd interim dividend of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 % Tls. 1,320
Meatechappi (or Mijie), Bosch en Landbouwen plantage in Langkat, Limited .....	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 6,324	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 51 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2 % \$14 sellers
Pak Tramways Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$3,014	None	5 % \$16.50 sellers
Pak Tramways Company (new) .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Pa. 18,640	None	5 % \$10 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited .....	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Final Tls. 5 making, Tls. 8 for 1908	2 % Tls. 240 sellers
Shanghai-Samatra Tobacco Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 5,250	First year	5 1/2 % \$15 sellers
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin .....	13,300	50	25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	none	None	3000 currency
South China Morning Post, Limited .....	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$31,096	None	\$26 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	none	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 1/2 % \$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$11,956	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 % \$7
United Asbestos-Oriental Agency, Limited .....	20,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$46,000	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5 % \$112 sellers
Watkins Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$1,041	35 cents for 1909	5 % \$3 sellers and div.
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited .....	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,512	None	\$64 buyers
William Powell, Limited .....	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$78	None	\$24 sellers

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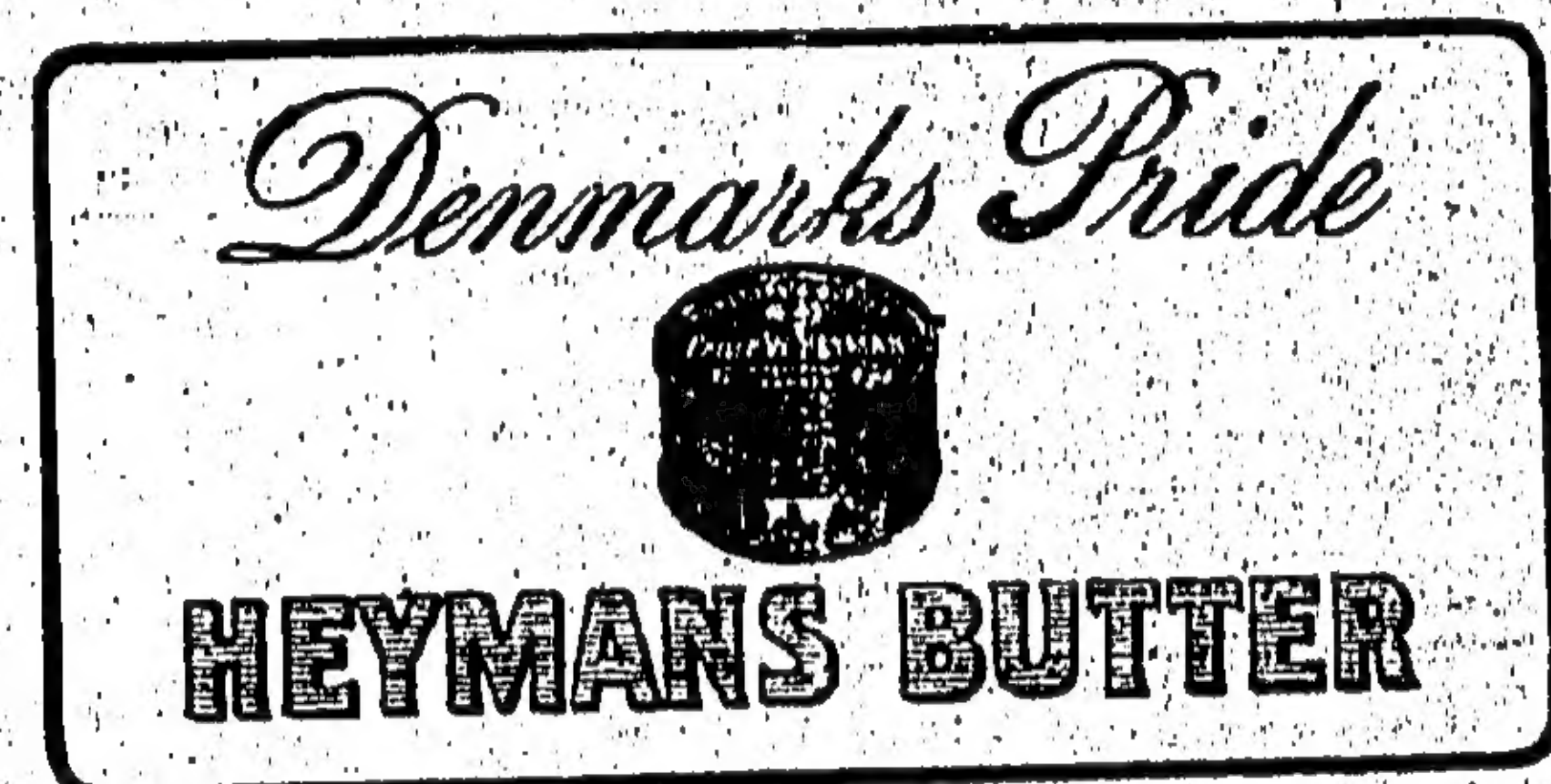
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**EVERY KIND OF**  
**SHIPS STORMS AND REQUISITES**  
**ALWAYS IN STOCK**

**REASONABLE PRICES**  
HONGKONG, 15th March, 1910

**A TOO STABLE.**  
LEIGHTON HILL ROAD,  
(next to No. 1, Police Station).

**HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at**  
Leighton Hill Road where Horses and  
Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED  
SHANGHAI FARRIER by arrangement.  
Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also under-  
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**PRICES:**  
At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong,  
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**LEE YEE**  
HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND  
**CIGARS, CIGARETTES**

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**TOILET REQUISITES**

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Hongkong, 15th March, 1910.



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